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(81) 指定国(表示のない限り、全ての種類の国内保護が 可能): AF, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU. ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) 指定国 (表示のない限り、全ての種類の広域保護が 可能): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), ユーラシア (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), ヨーロッパ(AT, BE, BG, CII, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

### 添付公開書類:

#### 国際調査報告書

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(\$4) Title: FUSED HETEROCYCLIC DERIVATIVE, MEDICINAL COMPOSITION CONTAINING THE SAME, AND MEDIC-INAL USE THEREOF

(54) 発明の名称: 縮合複素環誘導体、それを含有する医薬組成物およびその医薬用途

$$R^1$$
 $R^2$ 
 $R^3$ 
 $R^4$ 
 $R^4$ 

(57) Abstract: A fused heterocyclic derivative represented by the general formula (I) (wherein R1 is hydrogen, OH, etc.; R2 is hydrogen, halogeno, or alkyl; R3 and R4 each is hydrogen, OH, halogeno, etc.; Q is alkylene, etc.; ring A is aryl or heteroaryl; and G is the group represented by the formula (G1) or (G2)), (G1) (G2) a pharmacologically acceptable salt of the derivative, or a prodrug of either. They have excellent inhibitory activity against human SGLT and are useful as preventive or therapeutic agents for diseases attributable to hyperglycemia, such as diabetes, postprandial hyperglycemia, impaired glucose tolerance, complications of diabetes, and obesity.

/绞葉右/

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ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
     2002:516372 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20060731>>
AN
DN
     137:78955
     Preparation of benzimidazole-α-substituted carboxylic acid
     derivatives for prevention and/or treatment of diseases such as diabetes
IN
     Fujita, Takashi: Wada, Kunio: Oguchi, Minoru: Honma, Hidehito: Fujiwara,
      Toshihiko: Iwabuchi, Haruo
     Sankyo Co., Ltd., Japan
Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 93 pp.
PA
SO
     CODEN: JKXXAF
DT
     Patent
      Japanese
FAN. CNT 1
                                   DATE
                                                 APPLICATION NO.
                                                                          DATE
     PATENT NO.
                           KIND
PI JP 2002193948
PRAI JP 2000-307158
                             A2
                                    20020710
                                                 JP 2001-308762
                                                                          20011004 <--
                                    20001006
     MARPAT 137:78955
OS.
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$$Z^{2} \xrightarrow{0} \xrightarrow{R} \xrightarrow{N} W^{1-B} \xrightarrow{X} W^{2} \xrightarrow{R^{2}} CO_{2}H$$

Disclosed are insulin-resistance improving agents, blood sugar-lowering agents, immune regulating agents, aldose reductase-inhibitors, 5-lipoxygenase-inhibitors, lipid peroxide formation-suppressing agents, peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR)-activating agents leukotriene antagonists, fat cell-formation promoters, and calcium antagonists containing the title compds. [1: R1, R2, R3 = H, C1-6 alkyl, (un) substituted C6-10 aryl, (un) substituted C7-16, C1-6 alkylsulfonyl, C1-6 haloalkylsulfonyl, (un) substituted C6-10 arylsulfonyl, C7-16 aralkylsulfonyl; A = N, CH: B = 0, S: W1 = C1-6 alkylene: W2 = single bond, C1-8 alkylene: X = H, C1-6 alkyl, C1-6 haloalkyl, C1-6 alkoxy, halo, HO, cyano, NO2, C3-10 cycloalkyl, (un) substituted C6-10 aryl, (un) substituted C7-16 aralkyl, C1-7 aliphatic acyl, C4-11 cycloalkylcarbonyl, (un) substituted C7-11 arylcarbonyl, C8-17 aralkylcarbonyl, (un) substituted monocyclic heterocyclylcarbonyl, C0NH2, (un) substituted C7-11 arylaminocarbonyl, (un) substituted NH2; Y = 0, S(0)p (p = 0-2); Z2 = (un) substituted saturated heterocyclyl or C6-10 aryl] or pharmacol, acceptable salts as the active ingredients. They are useful for the prevention and/or treatment of diabetes, impaired glucose tolerance, neurosis, cataract, coronary artery disease, and gestational diabetes. Thus, a solution of 3-[4-[[[[4-[4-(adamantan-1-yl)phenoxy]-2-(N-tert-butoxycarbonyl-N-methylamino)phenyl]amino]carbonyl]methoxylphenyl]-2-(4-fluorobenzyloxy)propionic acid Me ester in 4 N HCl/dioxane was stirred at room temperature for 1 h to give 3-[4-[6-[4-(adamantan-1-yl)phenoxy]-1-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-ylmethoxy]phenyl]-2-(4-fluorobenzyloxy)propanoic acid Me ester which was stirred with a mixture of 2 n aqueous NaOH and methanol at room temperature for 2 h, treated with HCl and aqueous NaHCO3 to give 3-[4-[6-[4-(adamantan-1-yl)phenoxy]-1-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl]methoxy]phenyl]-2-(4-fluorobenzyloxy)propanoic acid (11). When a feed containing 0.01% II was fed to diabetic KK mice for 3 days, blood su

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ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
       2003:36456 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20060731>>
an
DN
       138:90016
       Preparation of 3-pyrazolyl glycosides for treatment of diabetes
Shirakura, Shiro: Ito, Yasuhiko: Kusaka, Hiroko: Kusaka, Hideaki:
Takeshita, Kenichi: Matsumoto, Yoshiko: Abe, Masayuki: Ota, Yoshihisa:
IN
       Nomoto, Yuji
       Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan
Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.
       CODEN: JKXXAF
DT
       Patent
ΙA
       Japanese
FAN. CNT 1
       PATENT NO.
                                     KIND
                                                DATE
                                                                  APPLICATION NO.
                                                                                                     DATE
PI JP 2003012686
PRAI JP 2001-200388
                                       A2
                                                20030115
                                                                  JP 2001-200388
                                                                                                     20010702 <---
                                                20010702
       MARPAT 138:90016
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AB 3-Pyrazolyl glycosides, in particular 3-pyrazolyl β-D-glucopyranosides [1: R1 = H, (un)substituted lower alkyl or lower alkyl or lower alkoxy; R4 = (un)substituted lower alkyl or lower alkoxy; R5-R8 = H, hydroxy-protecting group: when at least one of R5-R8 is a hydroxy-protecting group and R5-R8 is H and also R1 is (un)substituted lower alkyl or lower alkoxy, R3 is (un)substituted aryl or heterocyclyl: or when R5-R8 is H and R1 is H or lower alkyl, R3 is p-(un)saturated lower alkylsulfonylaryl, or substituted aryl, or (un)substituted aromatic heterocyclyl] or pharmacol. acceptable salts thereof are prepared Also disclosed are preventives or remedies for diabetes or diabetes complications, blood sugar-lowering agents, or Na+-glucose cotransporter (sodium-glucose cotransporter) (SGLT) inhibitors containing the above compds. I as the active ingredients. Thus, to a solution of 4.00 g 1, 2-dihydro-4-[(4-methylthiophenyl)methyl]-5-trifluoromethyl-3H-pyrazol-3-one and 14.78 g 2, 3, 4.6-tetra-0-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl bromide in 300 mL MeCN was added 9.69 g K2CO3 and stirred at room temperature for 3 days to give 58% 4-[(4-methylthiophenyl)methyl]-3-[(2, 3, 4, 6-tetra-0-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]-5-trifluoromethyl-1H-pyrazole which (908 mg) was stirred with a mixture of 15 mL ethanol and 505 aqueous K2CO3 at room temperature for 1 h to give 7% 4-[(4-methylthiophenyl)methyl]-3-[(β-D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]-5-trifluoromethyl-1H-pyrazole (11). To a solution of 22 mg 11 in 1 mL MeOH was added 7 mg m-chloroperbenzoic acid and stirred at room temperature for 4 h to give 20% 4-[(4-methylsulfinylphenyl)methyl]-3-[(β-D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]-5-trifluoromethyl-1H-pyrazole (11). In a SGLT inhibition assay, 111 showed ICSO of 0.0466 μM for inhibiting the uptake of [14C]AMG in proximal tubule epithelial cell lines (LLC-PK1). III at 1 mg/kg i.v. increased the urinary excretion of glucose from 502±61 μg/2 h (control) to 62,077±10,456 μg/2 h in male SLC SD